





## THE CITY.

## THE LATE FAIR.

## Dismantling the Halls—Important Notice to those Holding Claims.

Though the work was cheerfully prosecuted, every one feels relieved at the conclusion of the Sanitary Fair. It was a noble undertaking and nobly was it executed. Ladies and gentlemen gave time and money without stint and the result of their labors has been a harvest of which they may well be proud. There have been many instances of benevolence worthy of notice, but there just as many who have escaped attention. It would be improper to make any special mention. Besides it is not the greatest amount which is really the greatest gift, and we doubt not many small donations have been, in proportion to the means of the donor, more deserving of notice than the highest on the list. All the participants are entitled to credit and we would not detract from any.

Mozart Hall and the Art Gallery were cleared of everything except the decorations yesterday, and by noon a stranger would have thought those places so recently filled with elegant pictures and almost innumerable articles. The halls were cleaned and everything made ready for the evening hop.

RECEIPTS IN THE REFRESHMENT HALL ON THURSDAY.

No. 1 Table	25 20
" 2 "	25 20
" 3 "	25 20
" 4 "	25 20
" 5 "	25 20
" 6 "	25 20
" 7 "	25 20
" 8 "	25 20
" 9 "	25 20
" 10 "	25 20
" 11 "	25 20
" 12 "	25 20
" 13 "	25 20
" 14 "	25 20
" 15 "	25 20
Total	\$37 45

PRESENT VOUCHERS.

All claims of whatever kind should be presented to Mr. Ingersoll, at his store, immediately. They should be made on against the St. Paul Sanitary Fair, and state the name of the person who made or ordered the purchase.

Persons having claims should not delay in this matter, as it is desirable to settle all the accounts of the Fair at once.

POETRY AND OYSTERS.

The piggy wiggly aroused the poetic fancy of some knight of song, and the refreshment hall has a similar effect. We have received the following graphic and excellent delineation of the scenes during the rush:

**Sanitary Fair in the Refreshment Room.**

By K. W. N.

Crowds upon the stairway—  
Crowds within the hall—  
It's clear enough the Ladies  
Are feeding all the Pauls.

See them as they enter,  
Hear the exclamation—  
"Most as busy as runners  
At a railway station."

"Number 10's table,"  
Shouted in your ear,  
"As you see Number 12  
Is waiting for you here."

"We will serve you well  
Here at Number 9,"  
"Oh, but sir, you promised  
At Number 5 to dine!"

Poor bewildered youth,  
Looks in mute despair;  
There frantically enters  
Under the nearest chair.

Vowing as he does so,  
To do the best he can,  
Before the Fair is over  
To eat at every table.

Rushing round with oysters,  
In each hand a stew,  
The crowd before him dense,  
You know you can't get through.

Glancing over your shoulder,  
As behind they press,  
Another dish of oysters  
Is streaming down your dress.

If your "Sunday gown,"  
Is shining at the Fair,  
You soon make up your mind,  
You wish it was not there.

Tooting on your pillow,  
Too weary to complain,  
If a little slumber comes,  
To cool your brain.

Quick you hear the tumbler—  
"Oysters and ice-cream!"  
At Number 3 you're serving  
Through a troubled dream.

Oh, the blinding headaches!  
Oh, the weary feet!  
Oh, the rush of people—  
For something good to eat!

But we bear it gladly—  
Proud to do our part,  
To aid the soldier's widow,  
And cheer the orphan's heart.

ST. PAUL, JAN. 12, 1865.

CONTRIBUTION FROM BELGIUM.

Gen. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Brussels, has authorized Messrs Burup & Oakes to hand to the ladies of the Sanitary Fair one hundred dollars for the benefit of soldiers' wives and children and sick soldiers who are needy. Also his steward, Mr. Bartholomew Slocom, who is seen to be a resident of our city, sends thirty-one dollars for the same purpose.

TESTIMONIAL TO CHIEF CLEVELAND.

We are glad to note that the valuable services of the Chief of Police during the Fair, were fully appreciated. He was faithful and untiring in his labors, maintained the best of order, and prevented much of the confusion which incident to such crowded gatherings. He was present, yesterday, with an elegant silver-plated urn and ladle, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to J. R. Cleveland, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the St. Paul Sanitary Fair.

It was just to add that the Chief was ably seconded in his labors by Captain Sprague.

THE SILVER.

Those persons who furnished silver for the tables in the refreshment room, are requested to call this morning and identify the same and remove it, as it is desirable to clear the room.

## SHERMAN'S MARCH.

## He was Not Compelled to Leave Atlanta.

## Atlanta.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette, December 24.

It is impossible to decide whether the Northern or the Southern journals are the more useful guides in an attempt to get at the truth respecting the enemy. If the Confederate papers had proved true prophets, Sherman had been to use their own language, "gobbled up" by this time. By latest accounts he was halting at Millen and resting his army, apparently ignorant of or indifferent to his fate. Before writing, word about his audacious march, we must at once dispose of the oft-repeated figment, that Sherman was forced to move.

On Thursday evening it was thought the plan of the march would have to be abandoned as quite a large portion of the tickets remained unsold. While in this dilemma, three young men concluded to contribute to the Fair by taking all the remaining chances, two hundred and twenty-five in number. Their lucky star was not in the ascendency, and the holder of a single ticket took the prize.

**The Sanitary Hop**—About two hundred and fifty persons were present at the Sanitary Hop, last evening. A larger attendance was anticipated, but probably owing to the fatigue incident to the Fair, many were prevented from coming, who would otherwise have been glad to have done so.

Both Mozart and Masonic Hall were thrown open for the dance, and the space being ample, the pleasure of the entertainment was much increased. There never was a better opportunity in St. Paul for a pleasant party than was presented last night, and the persons who embraced it enjoyed themselves greatly.

## SUPREMACY.

The cases heard yesterday were as follows:

Joseph Van Eman vs. Stanchfield & Brown and John Dudley. The argument, which was commenced on Thursday, was concluded.

Joseph S. Trigg vs. John Larson, argued and submitted.

John S. Walker, Treasurer of Hennepin County, vs. Daniel D. Stewart, argued.

## THE IMPOTENCE OF ENGLAND.

The North Holding her in Contempt and the Rebels Regarding her with Disgust.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 4.

Three of our contemporaries seem to be engaged in a controversy as to whether or not it would be better to return as colonists to Great Britain than to submit to the present state of things.

It is an elegant present, costing \$3,000. The set was imported several years ago, and because of its great value remained without a purchaser. It was recently proposed, we believe, to sell it in pieces, but the idea of these gentlemen, to purchase and present it to the Governor, has saved it from separation.

A new process of criminal legislation, or rather a revival of medieval practices, has been just attempted in a case tried by the Madrid courts. A maid servant, one Vincenza Sorbini, had murdered her mistress for no conceivable motive, and her lawyer moved the bench to commit, not a jury of men, but a commission of theologians to ascertain whether she was not possessed by the devil—or if not, why not? The tribunal, however, declined to admit the demoniac element into the record.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a day or two since a marriage took place at the Spencer House in this city. In the morning, before the marriage took place, a sprightly young miss of sixteen summers, accompanied by an officer of the army, called at the Spencer House for an interview with the bridegroom.

Her father had promised to marry her. Of course a stirring scene ensued, which resulted in the eccentric bridegroom making amends to his first love by the present of a handsome sum in greenbacks.

The Commercial Advertiser has an editorial on the removal of Gen. Butler, and views his military career on the James River and at Fort Fisher. It pays a compliment to his administrative ability, but considers him a failure as a military leader. It enumerates his failures, but thinks he has acted to the best of his knowledge. The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent, announcing the removal of Gen. Butler, says the ostensible ground for the removal was the failure at Washington, but that for months past he has been losing the confidence of the army officers through various causes.

## THE NEW YORK PAPERS ON Blair's Mission.

Nearly all the papers have editorials on Blair's visit to Richmond. The Tribune has no expectation of peace as the immediate result of the mission. The Herald does not go so far as to say that Blair is not authorized to obtain peace, but is authorized to obtain a truce, which is a clearer understanding, especially of the grounds of difference of the contending parties. It thinks the end of the mission will be partially gained if the rebels insist on terms utterly inadmissible.

The World thinks there is no prospect that Blair's mission will open the way to responsible negotiation. It does not look for peace until the emancipation experiment on the South has been tried by asking foreign intervention on condition of freeing the slaves. It says in judging of the probabilities of peace, we must look at the mission as it is, and not at the matter from a Southern point of view.

The South have now more to gain by further resistance, than by immediate submission. Therefore it is idle to look for peace.

The Times hopes that the report that Blair has gone to Richmond is true, and says no good can possibly come of the mission. Government has thus far dealt with the rebels only as individuals, and therefore only their State authorities can deal with the general government in a movement for peace. It is useless to attempt to convince the rebels of the folly of rebellion, until it is understood by the Southern people.

The Post calls Blair's mission a fool's errand, and thinks peace is quite near, and will come from the Southern States and people. It says these missions to Richmond enable the rebel leaders to tell their people that the North is weary of war, and anxious for a cessation of hostilities. It considers Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Farragut the best peace-makers.

## The Happy Family.

A quarrel between Jeff, Davis and Gov. Clarke, of Mississippi, has arisen in regard to State troops recently called out to oppose Davidson's raiders. Davis has insisted and demanded that these troops shall be turned over to the Confederate authorities. Clarke refuses compliance, and has determined to command and control them as Commander-in-chief of the militia. The Alabama Legislature also disputes Jeff's authority, and has lately adjourned without having passed the necessary amendments to the military law, for which they had been specially called. Gov. Wade disputes Davis' right to decide who are exempt from military duty, and in answer to certain inquiries, says that ministers, teachers, druggists, and the press are to be considered exempt. The lower House of the rebel Congress has been engaged several days discussing the question of a convention of the rebel army. It appears generally admitted by the rebel Congress that an absolute necessity for consolidation exists, and the debate is upon an adoption of a plan to perfect it. The list is upon the question, whether officers shall be elected by the people, or by the electors chosen by the men or selected by the men. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, backed by the rebel force-catchers, favors the movement to make Gen. Lee dictator, by giving him full power to appoint officers for the entire rebel army. The movement is considered by the rebels as a necessary step, no question of a convention of the rebel army. It appears generally admitted by the rebel Congress that an absolute necessity for consolidation exists, and the debate is upon an adoption of a plan to perfect it. The list is upon the question, whether officers shall be elected by the people, or by the electors chosen by the men or selected by the men. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, backed by the rebel force-catchers, favors the movement to make Gen. Lee dictator, by giving him full power to appoint officers for the entire rebel army. The movement is considered by the rebels as a necessary step, no question of a convention of the rebel army.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that, on and after this 30th day of January, 1865, all gratuitous advertising of every name and nature, shall cease.

The following rates will govern until further notice.

Notices not exceeding five lines in length, for religious and charitable organizations, and also marriage and death notices, fifty cents each. When exceeding five lines in length, ten cents per line in addition thereto.

Notices in local columns for any other organizations than those above mentioned, or for business purposes, will be charged double the price charged for the same space in our advertising columns.

No Free Tickets to any entertainment, or for any occasion of winter nature, when no admission fee is required, will be accepted by the proprietors, or any employee connected with this establishment.

Press Printing Co.

Over SEVENTY YEARS successful business experience.

JOHN H. CAMP'S, 1794.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Oldest Insurance Co. in America!

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, OVER \$1,600,000.

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## THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MINN. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Will be held at the Capital, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February, at 12 M.

Justice W. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Munger, Pratt & Sanborn.

Next to PROVOGUE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

No. 24 Mackubin's Block.

(Up Stairs.)

The highest town bonds paid to recruits, and what else is required at the same rate, will be promptly accepted.

For further information, address H. D. H. St. Anthony, Minn.

C. E. Frost & Co's.

Is the Place to Make Money.

At last five to ten percent is saved if you will go to their grocery store and buy your

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, DRIED APPLES, DRIED FRUITS, SOAP AND CANDLES, AND BUTTER.

In fact, everything in the staple line, on Wholesale street, near the Bridge.

LEONARD & SHERRE, Builders.

Work in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth Street, near the Bridge.

M. SHERRE, Architect—Office in the same building as Leonard & Sherre's.

Work in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth Street, near the Bridge.

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**The Saint Paul Press.**

Published Daily, except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Office—Adjoining the British.

**THE GREAT TRUNK TRAGEDY.**

Appearance of the Woman in Court.

Female Excitement in St. Paul.

Noting Exhibited for the Altered.

Deception. The Trunk, which it

is said to have been found in

the hands of the woman.

Special Cor. Philadelphia Press.

St. Paul, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.—The

great Trunk Tragedy, which has

attracted public attention in the

entire North, came to a

final close yesterday, by the trial

and conviction of the accused

perpetrator of the crime, a tall, thin

woman, apparently about forty

years of age, who was brought

into court, and after the trial

was sentenced to the penitentiary

for a term of five years.

She is a German by birth, and

was brought into the country

about a year ago, and was

employed as a domestic in the

house of John F. Webster, who

was the man who was

found guilty of the crime.

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**THE SENATOR ELECT.**

Opinions of the State Press

Continued.

From the Rochester Republic.

A telegram dispatch to the

Winona Dispatch, dated Jan. 16,

states that Hon. J. M. Wilson

has been elected to the United

States Senate, and that he

will be inaugurated on the 3d

of March next.

It is a matter of course, that

the election of Mr. Wilson

will be a great triumph for

the friends of the Union.

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**THE STORY OF A GOTHIC ARM**

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**DRUNKENNESS CURED.**

The Dr. and his wife

Dr. and his wife

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Those who have taken the side of Gen. Butler in his late campaign for failing to assault Fort Fisher, have now their answer, and those who, like the Press, supported Admiral Porter in the opinion that the work might have been easily taken by a bold and vigorous assault on the 25th of December, have their vindication. Fort Fisher and all the rebel works on Federal Point have been captured by the land forces of General Terry co-operating with the Navy under Admiral Porter, with 2,500 prisoners and 72 guns.

The shameful fiasco of the 25th of December has been splendidly wiped out by the decisive victory of the 13th of January; though it is impossible, with the knowledge we now have of the situation of affairs on the first occasion, to avoid the inference that Gen. Butler might have taken the work with a tenth part of the loss which it cost to repair the consequences of his fault. There can be no doubt that the first movement was a complete surprise, and found the Fort weakly defended, and from the apparently authentic story of rebel deserters which we publish this morning, there can be little doubt that they only awaited an assault to surrender.

The last movement found the Fort vigorously defended by from three to five times as many troops as it originally held, while the land force was exposed to a powerful flank or rear attack from the Wilmington side. Its entire success, in the face of such aggravated difficulties, is a sentence of utter condemnation upon Gen. Butler; a sentence which is morally emphasized in the torrents of blood which his failure entailed upon his successors.

To the general public the announcement of this success will be even more unexpected than it probably was to the rebels themselves, as no public intimation has been given that any renewal of the attack on Fort Fisher was contemplated. But editors of newspapers within the magic circle of the telegraphic correspondence of the Associated Press, were let into the secret some ten days ago, by a dispatch from the Agent of that body, Mr. Craig, administering them that it was the request of the military authorities that nothing should be said of the contemplated operations of the fleet then rendezvoused at Newbern—on the appearance of the fleet, and on the day of the capture of Fort Fisher, and to-day, with the announcement of the capture of that work, we have a complete history of the movement which has been crowned with such glorious results.

That the work was splendidly done, the concise report of General Terry gives ample proof.

The fall of Fort Fisher and its outlying defenses on Federal Point, which commands the entrance to Cape Fear River, and closes the port of Wilmington against blockade runners, is the most important blow the rebellion has received upon the seaboard; for it completely shuts up its last, and always its chief, avenue of communication with the ocean. Except Charleston, which is so little available for blockade running as to be almost valueless to the rebels, every rebel port is now in our hands, and the whole coast line of the rebel Confederacy is hermetically sealed against supplies from abroad.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the consequences which the closing of the great emporium of the blockade runners is destined to exercise on the fortunes of the rebellion.

It not only deprives it of the immense material aid which it has constantly received from Europe through this channel; but by effectually preventing the export of cotton crop demolishes at once its whole basis of European credit. It takes from the rebels at once the means of purchasing and the means of introducing foreign supplies, and like the port of devils of desecration, (see yesterday's Press), who shut himself up in a trunk with but a single narrow aperture to breathe through, and died when the door was closed, so the sealing of this last tube of rebel respiration, would before long effocate the Confederacy to death if our armies did not strike it another blow.

But this is not the only important result of the capture of Federal Point. When to this shall be added, as a few weeks at most will add, the capture of Charleston which lies completely at the mercy of Sherman's army, our Government may then present the complete blockade of the rebels, and then hold and command all the harbors along the rebel coast, not from thousands, by the precarious and final seizure of a blockade, but from the inside, by chains of impenetrable fortifications, from which, with our admirable defensive fleet of monitors and rams, we may bid defiance to the combined navies of the world, and Mr. Seward may then, if he feels so inclined, present his compliments to Messrs. Johnson, Bull and Johnny Crepeau, and tell them high and mighty words that they may recognize the Southern Confederacy whenever it may suit their convenience.

There is, we believe, a Fort Quarantine opposite Fort Fisher on Cape Fear River, which, it is presumed, will be attacked and taken as preliminary to our clearing the river of obstructions, though it does not affect our command of the entrance. As the possession of Wilmington itself is not important, it is perhaps doubtful whether any attack will be made on that place at present.

VOLUME V.

COL. KEYS TALK WITH HOWELL COBB.

Our readers may remember that during the recent Presidential Campaign, we published a letter of Colonel J. H. Simpson, formerly a resident of this city, and well known as a gentleman of unimpeachable honor, relating to an extraordinary interview held between Gen. Cobb of the rebel army, and Col. Key, a confidential aid of General McClellan, this interview being held at a place with in our lines which exposed the weakness of our defenses to the full view of the rebel General, an indiscretion of which the enemy took advantage a few days after, and held in secret, while Gen. Cobb was introduced into our lines without the knowledge of the Field Officer of the Day, who happened then to be Col. Simpson himself. After the interview, Col. Simpson had a conversation with Col. Key, who indirectly let out to him that he had been talking with Cobb about the political questions involved in the contest, and had discovered to his surprise that the rebels really mean to fight. All the circumstances of the interview with Cobb, some expressed by Col. Key himself, and the subsequent talk of Colonel Key, left on the mind of Colonel Simpson a painful impression that this political negotiation, evidently held by the authority of General McClellan, implied on his part, or those in his immediate confidence, an indisposition to fight the rebels, and to effect a political compromise without resorting to battle. The evidence in the case certainly falls in with other strongly corroborative circumstances of a like character—for when asked, after the battle of Antietam, when the rebels were huddled on the banks of the Potomac, at McClellan's mercy, why he did not press and rout them, and "it was not the policy to whip the enemy, but to have him compromise," or language to that effect.

In answer to a resolution of the House the President recently communicated to the House the report of Col. Key to the Secretary of the War, on the subject of the above interview, which is substantially that he was directed by Gen. McClellan to proceed to the point indicated and to confer with Cobb on the exchange of prisoners, and says:

"I also received permission to converse with Gen. Cobb, upon general subjects of the existing condition, informing him, however, that all such conversation should be purely personal, and not in any respect of an official or representative character."

He says, however, nothing of his conversations with Gen. Cobb on the latter subject.

Col. Simpson (we suppose it is he) replies to an attack upon himself in connection with this report, in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, from which we quote the following suggestive paragraphs:

"It is needless, however, to multiply the evidence of the policy of Col. Key, in order of showing the authority by which he acted, would explain away the necessity of having the interview with Cobb held at a vital point, the Mechanicsville Bridge, which the enemy subsequently used in their attack upon our army; and it would explain away the extraordinary remark of Gen. Cobb, as it occurred by his previous conversation with Key, that 'we all seemed to be fighting under masks'."

"It also might clear up the matter if the Colonel would explain the relevancy of the conversation he had subsequently with the general field officers of the day, in which he intimated the insincerity of the war, and this after the battle of Antietam, and after the capture of the enemy's base of operations at Fair Oaks, and when Gen. McClellan, for weeks previously, had been reporting to the Secretary of War his determination to engage the enemy, daily, and when the Union army believed that he was sincere in that determination."

PEACE WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE.

If anybody was simple enough to found any expectation of peace-proffers from the rebel leaders, on the visit of Mr. Blair to Richmond, the result of that mission as announced to-day, will put a final end to the delusion that peace can come from any quarter other than the steady blows of armed men struck at the remains of the rebel military power.

That there is a strong peace feeling throughout the rebel States, no one can doubt; that the mass of the people are sick of the war, and would, if not gladly, at least willingly, return to the Union, is a fact which is now in the hands of the Union, is, we think, sufficiently evident. But this feeling is not shared by Jefferson Davis, or by any of those whose all, like him, is staked upon the issue of the contest. These men will sacrifice everything—even slavery—even independence itself—they would see every Southern town laid in ashes, the whole population driven to slaughter, they would welcome a foreign protectorate, and revert as a Colonial dependency to Great Britain, rather than to submit to the Government against which they have impiously lifted the pariah flag of treason. As long as these men hold in their hands the military power of the South, they never will yield, and as long as that military power holds the people of the South in its chains, they cannot.

There is then no path to peace except by striking down the armies of the Rebellion. Once relieved of the constraining power of the military despotism which now drives them pitilessly down the swift descent to utter ruin, we believe that the Southern people will fly with joy to the protection of the old flag which, even while fighting, they have not ceased to love.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The hope of passing the constitutional amendment at this session of Congress is scant. The only chance of success is in the absence of some 16 of the Democratic members of the House or the conversion of some eight or ten of their number, including those who have already expressed an intention to vote for the

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

NUMBER 14.

XXXVIII Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

SENATE.—Various petitions were presented, on motion of Mr. Colfax.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rice, of the Navy, introduced a bill for the relief of the Secretary of the Navy.

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LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

ANOTHER BLOW!

FORT FISHER FALLEN.

THE LAST REBEL PORT SEALED.

2,500 Prisoners Taken And 72 Guns.

OUR LOSS SEVERE.

Porter and Terry in Command.

Gen. Ames Led the Assault.

Blair's Return to Washington.

He Searched for His Diary Instead of Peace.

FROM FORT WADSWORTH.

THE B-77 Rejoice Over the Fall of Savannah.

Disaster to the Rebels.

On receiving the news of the taking of Savannah, the officers stationed at this Fort made a contribution, bought powder, and had a national salute of thirty-five guns fired. The thing went off nicely, and a conference was held by the officers of the 2nd Minnesota Battery, where the question is discussed here.

There was no accident, and when the salute was fired, Major Rose called for three cheers for Sherman, three cheers for Pap Thomas, and three cheers for the Western boys generally, which were given with a will by Uncle Sam's boys in blue, who felt good, and made all the hills echo with their hurrahs.

This is a most orderly garrison. There is no disposition of any kind amongst officers or men. The most rigid rules were made by Major Rose, on assuming command of the post, after the sale of liquor, which are strictly enforced.

The Major is a most commanding officer; his whole soul is in the service, and he does not allow himself without permission to do the duties of his position, even to the smallest details.

There are more or less Indians coming in and surrendering all the time. They are kept in a camp by themselves, on the James river, under strict surveillance, and are required to submit themselves, which they do by hundreds.

This is a splendid location for a Fort. It is full of fish and wild fowl in the season, and plenty of wood at a convenient distance.

We now have mails twice a week, and devour the Press with avidity, on its arrival every time.

More soon.

W.

THE PASSPORT ORDER.

The Canadians on their Duty—

Consul at Windsor.

On the subject of the fact that the passport order is working injuriously to local and through travelers. We might fill a column of incidents that have transpired in the past week, some of which are playing.

The Canadian people, however, do not seem disposed to submit to the measure, and are known to be hostile to the measure, and cannot find language strong enough to express their sentiments thereat. They have at last got on their high heels, but the men went at it nobly under a severe military fire.

The marines and sailors went on gallantly, but the musketry fire from the east end of the land front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work. The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific.

Many of the guns were uninjured. How many there were on the Point I cannot say. Perhaps thirty or forty.

Col. A. D. C. & Chief Engineer.

Another dispatch estimates the number of prisoners captured at 2,500, and the number of guns at 72.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to this department that in honor of this great triumph achieved by the united valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.

The attack on Fort Fisher commenced on Friday, when troops were successfully landed. Gen. Terry commanded the troops, who occupied the entire Peninsula.

The Forts were entirely out of Wilmington.

Fortress Monitor, Jan. 17.

The steamer Atlantic just arrived from

Wilmington confirmed the capture of Fort Fisher and works on Federal Point.

Our losses are heavy. Two 16-inch guns burst on the monitors. We captured about 2,500 prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.

The special correspondent of the American, under date of the 9th inst., communicates the following important information relative to the renewal, or rather continuation, of the great movement against the defenses of Wilmington, situated at Federal Point, the mouth of New Inlet. This correspondence has been withheld from the public here, until it should become known that the attack had actually been commenced.

STAMPAH SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Off Beauport, Jan. 5.

Having ridden out a heavy southeast storm at our anchorage during the past few days off Beauport harbor, we are now enjoying a calm peculiar to this time, which we hope to be expected to last more than 24 hours.

Yesterday morning, the wind having gone round to the northeast and freshening out brightly, we were blessed once more with a quiet sea, and our eyes were delighted with the prospect of the fleet of transports with the troops furnished by Gen. Grant to co-operate with Admiral Porter in the capture of Fort Fisher.

The first vessel that arrived was the flag ship of the commanding General, which crossed the bar at once and proceeded up Beaufort harbor, to communicate with Admiral Porter.

Next came the steamer Baltic and Atlantic, each with near 2,000 men on board. The other transports arrived soon after, what time could not, however, be ascertained. All the transport fleet, as I write, are now anchored outside the bar along with the Naval vessels.

The plan of battle is fully arranged, and the commander of each vessel has been supplied with a new dart, indicating not only his position, but the precise point of the works of the enemy on which his fire is to be directed.

The Santiago, being commanded by the senior Captain of the gunboat fleet, Capt. O. S. Eggleston, is stationed at the head of the line of vessels of her class, eleven in number, pinning the enemy's fire on the line of transports.

The plan of the vessels are nearly the same as in the former fight, excepting that the iron-clad will take position about a quarter of a mile nearer Fort Fisher than at the last attack, and the Dictator will also join them, with her two 16-inch guns, making the Monitor and the gunboats a formidable force.

Then the Ironclads with her tremendous 11 inch breech loaders, including the four guns of the Monitor.

Tuscarora, Seneca, Ticonderoga, Mohican, Colorado, Shenandoah, Patuxent, Mackinac, Maumee, Kalamazoo, Juniata, and the other gunboats of the fleet.

The New York, Unadilla and Huron, which act as tenders to the monitors are also in the line.

The gunboat fleet is to form a line in front of the shore batteries, extending to the right of Fort Fisher. The reserves of the various divisions consisting of the smaller class of gunboats are assigned to a position outside of the line of battle.

LATER.

A steamer has just arrived from the interior harbor and reports that at noon to-day a signal was hoisted on the flag ship of the entire fleet to prepare for sea. The fleet is now under way, and the morning if the weather continues agreeable.

We also have the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Terry has arrived, and is in command of the troops. His presence is hailed by the fleet as an assurance that the attack will be successful, and will clearly prove that Fort Fisher can be taken.

The fleet outside the bar are all ready to sail at a moment's notice. The large transports are also outside, about ten miles from shore, awaiting the movement of the fleet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The Navy Department has received the following:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. Flagship Maine, N. C., Jan. 17.

SIR.—I have the honor to receive your letter received from Lieut. Commander Terry, containing interesting matter relating to Fort Fisher. It is important as a matter of history, and tells the whole story.

Your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

TO HON. GIDEON WELLS, Sec. of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

OFF NEW INLET, Jan. 2, 1865.

Rear Admiral David D. Porter:

SIR.—It may be of interest to you to receive a report of rebel deserters from the fort in my letter of this date. The following memorandum of information was elicited from one of their number, Corporal James L. Lewis of the Maryland.

He says he was stationed during the siege of the fort in the Naval Battery Buchanan, commanded by Lieut. Chapman, and situated near the Monitor. There were between 500 and 600 men in the fort on the two days of the attack, and no more were allowed to enter. The rebels were reinforced there; that the fire from the fleet was so fierce as to drive the rebels from their guns, and into the bomb proof, though the greater portion of their works.

Soon after the commencement of the attack, we of the Brooke guns burst, killing and wounding some 25 men; we dismounted several of their guns, besides injuring several of their gun batteries, and killed between 100 and 150 men, and wounded thirty; that Gen. Whiting supposed that the boats which were sent out at 2 o'clock, to be a storming party of seamen, to which he would have been obliged to surrender; that the rapid bombardment at sunset was so severe that the rebels were driven from the fort, and the Monitor appeared in front of the fort immediately afterwards, the garrison only awaited their assault to surrender without resisting, that they could not imagine why the attack had been abandoned; that matters remained in the same condition the morning of the 26th and throughout that day; that we could have easily possessed ourselves of the fort until late in the afternoon, when Gen. Merritt arrived at Wilmington with 6,000 men, and finding our troops were re-embarking, he decided not to molest us, and we were very kindly received and had frank and free conversation with Jeff. Davis and a number of others, but there was nothing definite.

The story published by the Richmond

Blair's Mission.

New York, Jan. 17.

The Herald's Washington special says Blair's sole business to Richmond was to recover a number of important private papers, telegrams, &c., taken from his house by the rebels, when near Washington, and was very kindly received and had frank and free conversation with Jeff. Davis and a number of others, but there was nothing definite.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

## SHERMAN'S SEAWARD MARCH.

## Incidents from the Diary of an Officer.

For the St. Paul Press.

(Extracts from the Journal of Capt. J. M. Carr, 100th Indiana, 10th Corps, on the March from Atlanta to Savannah.)

Nov. 14th finds us in Atlanta, which, like Sodom and Gomorrah, is doomed to destruction, and nothing can avert its fate. How dreadful and terrible the sight—a city cut down in all its glory! To-day we have seen the destruction go on with a splendid depot of brick and marble, with its magnificent proportions, curves, angles and circles crumble to the earth, a pile of ruins. Fine business blocks of marble share the same fate. Arrived here last night and will remain until morning, when the army will resume the Southward march.

INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.

Nov. 18th.—We are now some three days' march from Macon, Ga., and are now halted at the Saratoga of the South. Indian Springs, a lovely and has been a gay little watering-place of the South, and a place of much refinement. The fact that here MacIntosh made his treaty with John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation. The old treaty house still stands, and was pointed out to me by a citizen of Macon, who is here for his health; and also, the Sugar-Loaf Rock from which MacIntosh made his speech to the Indians. This is the second episode in the history of this romantic little village, and no doubt the inhabitants hope it may be the last. The springs are of great medicinal value, the water emitting an odor very much like our Artesian at home, (LaFayette, Ind.) but does not taste as strong. There is but one spring and the flow is small, as it only furnishes one gallon per minute and that out of a fissure in the rock. The grounds are beautifully laid out, the buildings commodious, and hotel accommodations for 1,500 to 2,000 persons. Our advance guard took possession of one hotel, of which there are three, and had a fine breakfast, our arrival not having been announced to the astonished denizens. Many of the first families still remain here, and we find much intelligence and refinement, and a loyalty to the Confederate cause, which is perfectly astonishing in their desperate circumstances, although we were well treated by all and especially the ladies. Our Regiment was in advance and detailed as Provost Guard, and a Officer of the day, to superintend the whole thing as to who should and who should not be, and what should be guarded. You may be sure I had my hands full, and I administered justice according to the dictates of my own conscience. Of provisions, those who had plenty, we took half, those who had little, we took none. No houses were allowed to be rifled and pillaged, as that I deem it is necessary to destroy property, burn it, as pillage and plunder demoralizes the men very much. The citizens have expected rough treatment from our army, and what they have had I can't recall, but not half what they expected, consequently they are willing to vote the Yankee army gentlemen. The women imported to have their chickens saved—"take any thing else, but save my chickens." We meet with little resistance; skirmished on the 15th all day with the enemy, but since then have met with no resistance. We destroy property in accordance with our instructions. If they let us alone we let them alone, but all public property such as railroads, bridges, etc., are all destroyed. Private property is unharmed if they do not molest us. Forage is plenty and we live well. You would be surprised to know how tenaciously they stick to their dear, dying Confederacy. Go among men of the most aristocratic families, as I have here, in my capacity as Officer-of-the-Day, and you will find that they have given up their fine carpets for blankets, their linen for bandages; diamonds, valuable jewelry and plate, all for the sake of "our dear Confederacy." The most dashing ladies were homely, and here and there a few with a resignation and pride that is astonishing. Why, they pride themselves on being able to weave with their own delicate, soft hands, just as good cloth as we can buy, and are proud of the skill they possess to manufacture it in so rude and domestic a manner. At this place, in going the rounds, I rode up to the door-yard of a magnificent mansion, to see if the guard had been posted. The lady that answered my question, had on a nice looking dress, and I said, "Madame, I have a woman's curiosity to know if the dress you wear is of your own manufacture?" "No, sir, but if you will walk into the parlor I will show you a piece in the loom which is finer than this." I went in, and in the magnificent parlor saw an emblem of domestic economy, a loom, and in it, in process of manufacture, was a piece of cloth, the material of which was cotton, that would do honor to more experienced hands and means of manufacture. The colors were delicate and beautifully blended, and they make them up into dresses and trim them nicely, and they really look well. There is one thing these Southern women will learn now, if nothing more, and that is economy, industry and self-reliance. One lady I met with, had on a very common calico dress, for which she paid \$180. I cannot see how people here manage to live, but by some means they eke out a miserable existence. I could name instances of women declaring they "could never submit to Yankee rule, but rather die first—could never, never so dishonor the cause for which our brave men are fighting." So they talk. After all they submit.

SINCE LAST OUR BRIGADE

has been through a fiery ordeal, through one of the hardest battles of the war. On the 21st our cavalry ran against a force they could not handle, and our brigade (2nd Brigade, 1st Division) was sent out to assist them and reconnoiter a little, until

the heavy train past by. On the 22nd, a few miles from Macon, we came upon the enemy, and with cavalry on the flanks, drove them back easily for two miles, when we fell back about one mile, threw up wide barricades of logs, fence rails, etc., and waited about one hour, thinking they would attack us. We had eaten dinner, and about given up their coming, when all of a sudden they came upon us in overwhelming numbers. Four lines of battle came right into the open field in front of us, and opened cannon and heavy musketry, and I certainly thought we should be overpowered, as they had a force of from 6,000 to 9,000, and we not to exceed over 1200 men. We feared a flank movement, and their batteries enfiladed our line. I knew they could not come and take our first volley without disaster to them. They attempted it, and were hurled back again and again, until dark, when they withdrew silently, and we remained until about nine o'clock, when we fell back to where we had camped the night before, where we found the balance of our division. We prepared for them, but they came not, having been severely punished. The fight lasted four hours, and at that time we killed and wounded between 1500 and 2,000 of the enemy,—from 300 to 600 more than we had men in the engagement.

Our loss was 90 killed and wounded of the Brigade; 21 killed and wounded of our Regiment. (100th Ind.) General Wolcott was wounded early in the fight, and the command then fell to Colonel Caterson of the 97th Ind. It was the most terrific battle I was ever in, and I have been in many since the first of May last. General Osterhaus says it was the hardest fought battle and fought under greater difficulties and the most accomplished of any during the war.

General Howard complimented the Brigade very highly in an order, saying, "not another such in the U. S. army," etc., etc., all of which we understand as an encouragement,—but which does not pay for the great risk of 1,200 against 6,000 or 9,000.

I did not get a scratch, though in the hottest of the fight; carried and distributed to my men 60,000 cartridges during the engagement, and did all I could to cheer them up, as they knew the strength and movements of the enemy, and all officers and men, were fearful of a flank movement of the enemy, which would turn on our flanks, when all would be lost. Our trust was in Providence, and we gloriously won the day and gave them such a falling as they have not had before.

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THE CITY.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The \$2,500 Harborside Resolutions Killed.

The City Council held a regular meeting last evening.

A report was received from Mayor Stewart, stating that in accordance with the instructions of the Council, he had settled with James Mahon, who was injured by the sidewalk accident in October last. The terms of the settlement were the payment of \$75 to Mahon, and his bill at the St. Joseph Hospital, amounting to \$75 more. Dr. Stewart's bill for twelve weeks' services, amounting to \$300, he donated to the city.

John Pendergast presented a claim for \$28, for correcting the poll list in the First Ward. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The City Justice reported \$293.50 as the amount of fines collected during the past two weeks.

The Harborside resolution, which we have previously mentioned, came up for action, having been reconsidered at a special meeting held last Thursday evening and made the special order for the regular meeting.

The resolution provides for the issue of \$2,500 in city bonds to St. Louis Harborside in settlement of the suit brought against the city for damages to levee property. Ald. Berkeley opposed the resolution and said that in case of compromise the city did not acquire any rights or franchises. It would be simply paying Mrs. Harborside to withdraw the suit. The property has been mortgaged and sold and Mrs. Harborside has nothing to give. There should be something as a matter of record which would be a final bar to other suits.

Alderman Murray explained the history of the case at length and claimed that Mrs. Harborside could give as good a title as that received in the Robert case. The cost to the city of litigating the suit would be more than \$2,500. He said that the amount mentioned in the resolution, he thought it was very easy for papers and those who did not know anything about the case to denounce it as a swindle. Persons who had come from Albany or some other place within a few months he considered very competent to pass judgment upon it.

At the close of Ald. Murray's remarks, it was evident he had made a profound impression upon the Council, and after a word of explanation from Ald. Berkeley, they voted down the resolution which he had so vehemently favored, as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Dornien, Fane, Peckham, Slusher, Wright, Murray—6.

Nays—Ald. Bets, Berkeley, Fink, Gross, King, Livingston, Putnam, Reed, Steele—9.

Ald. Murray, anxious for a part of a loan, inserted \$2,000 instead of \$2,500, and again offered the resolution.

Ald. Gross moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, which was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Ald. Bets, Berkeley, Fink, Gross, Livingston, Putnam, Reed, Steele—9.

Nays—Ald. Dornien, King, Fane, Peckham, Slusher, Wright, Murray—6.

Ald. Murray, determined to have something, if possible, inserted \$1,500, instead of \$2,500, and for a third time presented the claim.

Ald. Gross raised the point that the whole matter had been indefinitely postponed, but Ald. Peckham, who was in the chair, decided that the indefinite postponement related only to the two thousand dollar resolution.

Ald. Gross then moved to lay the \$1,500 resolution on the table, and his motion prevailed.

Yeas—Ald. Bets, Berkeley, Fink, Gross, Livingston, Putnam, Reed, Steele—9.

Nays—Ald. Dornien, King, Fane, Peckham, Slusher, Wright, Murray—6.

If any justification of the restrictions made by the Finance in this matter was necessary, it will be found in the enormous and rapidity with which the chief fugleman of the affair fell from \$2,500 to \$2,000, and from \$2,000 to \$1,500. A twenty-five hundred dollar claim which will bear a thousand dollars chopped off and then have its friends eager for its passage, has, to use a mild expression, a suspicious appearance.

It was announced by some of the Aldermen that the County Bounty Fund, for the families of volunteers had been exhausted, and consequently, hereafter, only the city bounty could be paid. This, in connection with the aid from the Sanitary Fund, would, it was thought, make the aid rendered equal to, or greater than heretofore.

Amendments to the City Charter were discussed but no definite propositions made.

Ald. Livingston moved that the Council adjourn until Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at which time a meeting should be held to consider the question of amendments. Carried.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Manner in which the Sanitary Fund is to be Expended.

The Sanitary Relief Committee for disbursement of the Fair fund, organized on Monday last. The following rules were adopted:

I. The Committee in each Ward, after obtaining and duly registering the names of soldiers' families entitled to aid from the Sanitary Fund, and carrying out the number composing each family, and the amount received by allotment and by bounty from City and County.

II. All soldiers' families residing in the city shall be upon the same footing, without reference to place where the soldier was credited.

III. No Ward Committee shall give orders in favor of a family residing out of its particular ward. Sub-Committees will have charge only of the families particularly assigned them.

IV. The following stores are designated upon which to draw orders for groceries and provisions during the present month:

1st Ward, C. H. Schumacher & Co.  
2d Ward, B. Freely.  
3d Ward, S. K. Putnam.  
4th Ward, O. J. Noble.  
5th Ward, H. H. Hull.  
The following Meat Markets are designated for same period.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

First National Bank of Saint Paul, Minn.

Whole No. of Policies issued from April 1st, 1884, to Jan. 1st, 1885.

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LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

SEVENTH SESSION.

Tuesday, January 17, 1885.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRISON offered a series of resolutions calling upon the Attorney General for information concerning certain railroad companies, the effect of which was that the Attorney General should be called upon to report on Sunday morning. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. HARTZ introduced the following: Resolved, That a select committee of three members be appointed to inquire into and report upon the following: Whether or not by any of the calls which have been made upon the State of Minnesota to furnish money for the use of the United States the quota assigned to this State has been in excess of the number of men in said State subject to or competent for service compared with the number of men in other States.

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As this paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents valuable facilities to advertisers who they will find elsewhere.

EMANCIPATION OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Elsewhere publish a memorial, recently presented to the Legislature by some of the colored citizens of this State, asking that the officers and unjust discrimination against their color and their race in the constitutional definition of the class entitled to the elective franchise, be done away with.

We have already repeatedly given our views upon this subject, and this simple and touching appeal of these members of a proscribed and oppressed race, leaves but little to add in the way of argument. Their case, as they mildly state it, rests upon an impregnable foundation of justice, and its formal presentation, now, we believe, for the first time in the political history of this State, will give the Republican majority of the Legislature an opportunity to demonstrate, in something more tangible than words, the sincerity of their professed devotion to the great idea of impartial freedom, upon which rests the whole fabric of our government.

In some other States, in the border Slave States for example, the non-admission of the emancipated slaves to the elective franchise, may be defended on the ground that the negroes, debased and brutalized by slavery, are unfit for the exercise of the right of suffrage—a principle which, by the way, though just in itself, becomes rank injustice, unless impartially applied to all whom ignorance disqualifies for an intelligent discharge of the elective franchise. But no such excuse will hold good here, for no such facts exist to warrant it.

The colored population of this State, according to the last census, was, we believe, less than two hundred, and it does not now number probably more than five hundred. We hazard nothing in saying that in point of intelligence, industry and good morals, they surpass, taking them together, any equal number of such white citizens as usually poll their votes in the State. What can be said of them? They are men of considerable property; all of them are devoted and loyal citizens of the Republic, true Americans in heart and soul, and not a few are pouring out their blood on the battle fields of the South in defense of those sacred rights of human nature, whose impartial recognition they now claim from the Republican Legislature and the Republican People of Minnesota.

It is an easy thing now to do this tardy act of justice. Four years—two years ago, it would have required no little moral courage to broach a proposition in a Minnesota Legislature, largely Republican though it was, to expunge these barbarous pro-slavery disabilities from our Constitution. Now, the man who would be a bold one, indeed, he is Republican or Democrat, who can rise in our Legislature and deliberately defend the continued disfranchisement of our colored citizens.

Let us say then, once and forever, with this last relic of the political distortion of the Slave Oligarchy over Northern opinion!

**THE POPE'S BULL.**

We publish elsewhere the oddest document of this age, out of China, being the Encyclical of His Holiness, the Pope of Rome, to the Church Universal, whereby the successor to Hildebrand and the Seventh Gregory, of illustrious memory, commands the universe of this Anno Domini, 1865, to go back immediately to the cool and cloistered shadows of the Eleventh century; requires all governments, principalities and powers to submit themselves forthwith to the authority of the Vicegerent of God on earth and his priests; interdicts the monstrous heresy of the right of private judgment in matters of religion, and denounces as "impious and absurd," the opinion which men "dare" to express: "That the person, right of public opinion and civil progress absolutely require a condition of human society constituted and governed without regard to all considerations of religion, as if it had no existence, or at least without making any distinction between religion and heresy."

In the same terms he holds up to reproach those who believe—

"That the best condition of society is that in which the power of the laity is not compelled to submit the penalties of law upon vital acts of the Catholic religion to the consideration of the clergy of public safety."

And he reaches the climax when, quoting the words of Gregory XVI, Pope Pius IX proclaims: "That the Church is very burdened to the safety of the Catholic Church and of souls to propagate this 'heretico-sensuous' view, that—

"Liberty of conscience and of worship is the right of every man, a right which ought to be proclaimed and established by law in every well-constituted State; and that citizens are entitled to make known and declare with a full and free conscience their convictions, of whatever kind, either by word, or mouth, or through the press, or by other means."

The world, whose political friends are chiefly Catholics, thus analyzes the papal circular:

The Pope declares that the following principles and practices are radically inconsistent with Christian peace and progress:

1. The non-recognition of the Catholic religion by the civil law.
2. The doctrine of conscience and of worship.
3. The refusal of the clergy to the right to control the education of the young.
4. The denial that the Church is entitled to the same obedience in respect to its officers as temporal and political authorities.
5. The denial of the right of the laity to interfere in matters of faith and morals.

These are points of modern "heresy," his holiness calls upon the faithful to combat with prayers, intercessions, and other spiritual weapons.

Whether the fact that, as his holiness proclaims, "injunctions of this character have been issued by the heads of the Church, in an apostolic receipt which their religion teaches them to regard as

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

NUMBER 16.

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

SEVENTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1865.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SWIFT—A petition from the citizens of Nicollet county, praying for the passage of the school law introduced by him yesterday.

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME.

By Mr. PORTER—A bill for an amendment to the Constitution authorizing any person or company to charge toll for improvement upon any road or highway, or for the navigation of the rivers of Minnesota.

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LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

SEVENTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1865.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SWIFT—A petition from the citizens of Nicollet county, praying for the passage of the school law introduced by him yesterday.

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME.

By Mr. PORTER—A bill for an amendment to the Constitution authorizing any person or company to charge toll for improvement upon any road or highway, or for the navigation of the rivers of Minnesota.

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**JEWELRY STORE!**

148.

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**RY GOODS!**

for sale

**OLIDAYS!**

BRAND NEW

**L. C. Burt's.**

Will sell all kinds of

WARRANTED

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES,

**NEW OPENING!**

At the New Jewelry Store

**Corner Robert & Third Sts.,**

(Opposite the Marine Bank)

**ST. PAUL. MINN.**

WARRANTED

One of the largest and best selected assort. cuts

**CLOCKS, JEWELRY**

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**  
We offer special bargains in  
**Wedge & Square Shawls,**  
which we have reduced our prices on them. Call at  
**L. C. BURT'S,**  
140 Thirti Street, St. Paul.

**FRESH OYSTERS!**  
THE AGENCY OF  
Maltby's Celebrated  
**LTIMORE OYSTERS**

Evermore in this city, consisting in part as follows:  
**GENEVA WATCHES,**  
2 karat, Hunting Cases, for Ladies use,  
**American Watches,**  
all of every grade.  
**FATON, L'ETREVE & ESCOFFIERS,**  
GOLD CHAINLAIN,  
**NECK & GUARD CHAINS,**  
PINKS,  
**RAR PINKS,**  
**BELT BUCKLES,**  
**SLEEVE BUTTONS,**  
**SCARF PINKS,**  
**HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS,**

18 KARAT RINGS,  
SETTS & F

ARE RECEIVING BY EXPRESS DAILY  
 FAMILIES AND DEALERS  
 AT THE LOWEST PRICES consistent  
 with a legitimate business.  
 We keep on hand or "on order" stock,  
 of  
**J. C. BURBANK & CO**  
 221-1  
**4. CHRISTMAS. 1864**  
 I beg to call the attention of  
**DEALERS AND CONSUMERS**  
 to my large and very general assortment of  
 MARMALADE,  
 NEW PLAIN  
 STONE AND GOLD GOLD  
 ENDLESS VARIETY, TABLE TEA,  
 AND DESSERT AND CONFECTIONERIES,  
 KIDNEY HENS, BUTTER, FISH,  
 CARP, FRUIT, AND CUMM  
 BUTTER, PICKLES, S  
 DINE AND SALAD  
 FURS,  
 BERRY, SUGAR, JELLY, UTENSIL, AND  
 SALT STOOES ALL OF SOLID SILVER,  
 Warranted as such or in  
**Fine Plated Tea Sets,**  
 TEA & LATE SETS,  
 Silvers, Tea Pitchers, Coffee Urns, Sugar Bas-  
 cins, Butter Dishes, Dining and Tea Tables, with  
 every Household and Kitchen Oak, Maple, Wal-  
 nut, Sore Turkeys, Fruit & Pewee Dishes,

1 Spoons and Forks, the best made,

WINE, FRUITS, AND CANDIES.

**CRANBERRY SAUCE,**

**W. R. CHESSE,**

**GREEN APPLES,**

**CIDER,**

**FRESH OYSTERS,**

Received every day and sold Cheap.

My stock was purchased at the lowest figure market reached has Fall, I can sell at such

STATE OF THE CONDITION OF  
DRILLARD FIRE INSURANCE  
of New York, made to the Treasur-

[illegible]

mortgage premium.....	25,000.00
premium secured being tem-	
loans on stock.....	72,200.00
premium being cash in	

AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS	miscellaneous	25.76 per cent
A large assortment of...	Amount of all other articles bearing interest	15.19 per cent
BRONS,		
VELVET		
LOWERS,	There are no liabilities due or paid to banks, or other creditors by the Company	766.00 per cent
FRATERS,		
and, everything that is kept in a first-class millinery establishment. All a good assortment of...	Losses adjusted but not due...	60.00 per cent
LL & WINTER CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &...	Amount of interest due to creditors	15.00 per cent
These goods have been bought at the low price of...	Amount of interest due to creditors	14.75 per cent
and retail at same rate.	Amount of interest due to creditors	51.65 per cent
is want of MILLINERY GOODS would be to sell and charge for themselves.		
B.—We wish to inform the Ladies that we have...		
DRESS AND MISHED DRESS CLOAKS		
SACRE, HENTERS, &c		

OF NEW YORK,  
JUN 21, 1964

**NATIVE WINES**

Consist of: **RED, WHITE, CHAMPAGNE, RHEINWINE, CHERRY, RUBY, PORTWINE, and GRAPE.** These wines are made from the finest fruit and the best of the most famous French and Italian distilleries. Also fine Imported Brandy, Cognac, and Scotch Whisky. These wines are of great medicinal and tonic value, which are perfectly rare, and are especially recommended for the aged and infirm, and for the invalid, and for the nervous system, unless they are **not sold** elsewhere. They are sold by all the leading druggists and grocers throughout the country. Call for our goods and prices, and we will be glad to send you a list of our prices and terms. Write to us for our application to

**FRANKS & CO.,**  
No. 211 River St., Chicago,  
Ill., or to **COUGHLIN & CO.,**  
120 Broadway, New York City.  
**FRANKS & CO.,** and **WINTER & CO.,** Wholesale  
and Retail Agents.  
See advertisement on page 10.

**B. POWER, Deputy.**  
**M. F. NICHOLS, Agent,**  
St. Louis, Mo.

**The Press Printing Co.**  
In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for the purpose of perfecting. They have introduced it from its native land, and put it on the market hereof.

**THE LARGEST LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES**  
We now prepare to Print all kinds of  
**BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,**  
**POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS,**  
**BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,**  
**AND ALL KINDS OF**  
**PRINTING.** For description  
**OBTAIN AN ORDER FOR PRINTING**  
on a moderate rate and short notice.

**REMY.**

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